THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860. E. ST. JOHN NEALE, *Secretary of Legation.*

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ in China, of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulates in Japan.
H. B. M.'s Legation, Yedo, 20th July, 1861. LAURENCE OLIPHANT, *Secretary of Legation.*

VOL. XIII., N°. 600. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1862. PRICE, TAELS 15 PER ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. C. S. CRIMPTON in the business of the *North-China Herald* Printing Office ceased on the 31st December, 1861.

Shanghai, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Management and Editorial responsibility of the *North-China Herald* and *Daily Shipping and Commercial News* have now devolved on Mr. SAMUEL MOSMAN, to whom communications may be addressed in future.

Shanghai, 1st January, 1862.

SHIPPING.

CIRCULAR.

ONE of the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ships will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Friday, the 24th instant, at day-light* (or such time of the night *of the* 23rd and 24th, as the state of the tides may require), with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *viâ* Hongkong.

She will have room for 3,000 bales of SILK for Ports beyond Suez, applications for which will be received until *Noon of To-day* when the usual allotments will be made.

CARGO will be received on board up to 5 P.M. *of Wednesday, the 22nd current*, and PARCELS at this Office until Noon of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this office.

E. WARDEN,
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, *Agent.*
Shanghai, 17th January, 1862.

***—Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

P.S.—The *Aden* will be dispatched for Hongkong as soon after the arrival of the *Emeu* as practicable.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN WHITEHEAD BROADBENT is authorized to sign the name of our firm at Yokohama per procuration from this date.

GEO. BARNET & Co.
1f Shanghai, 17th January, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. ARTHUR BOOT-I has this day been admitted a Partner in our firm in China.

BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.
8fe China, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as GENERAL AGENT AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

CHAS. GUTSCHOW.
1ma Shanghai, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE business of SHIP BROKER & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT heretofore carried on by me in my own name, will from this date be continued under the Style or Firm of A. R. TILBY & Co.

MR. ROBERT E. LOVE is authorized to sign the Firm per procuration.

A. R. TILBY.
1fe Shanghai, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY CARTER is authorized to sign my name per procuration.

J. F. CARTER
29ma Shanghai, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. C. KHAKEEBHOY being about to leave this place, henceforth the name of my Firm will be signed by Mr. JOHN MAHOMED CASSUMBHOY per procuration.

EBRAHIM SOOMAR.
25ja Shanghai, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

FROM and after the 1st January, 1862, our Business will be carried on under the Style or Firm of ROTHWELL, LOVE & Co.

All claims against us will be paid by the new Firm. The Partners will remain as before, Mr. THOMAS ROTHWELL and Mr. JOSEPH LOVE, Junr.

ULLETT & Co.
29ma Shanghai, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. GEORGE BASIL DIXWELL is authorized to sign our Firm in Hongkong and China.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
21ma Shanghai, December 1st, 1861.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our Firm at Nagasaki, and Mr. EDWARD HARRISON is authorized to sign our name per procuration at that Port.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
1ma Shanghai, 31st August, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN SPRINGFIELD ROBISON is admitted a Partner in our firm.

LINDSAY & Co.
1f Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector*, hitherto conducted by Mr. JOHN BLAIN, will be continued by the undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
1f Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date, the business of the Undersigned will be carried on under the style of E. C. KIRBY & Co.

E. C. KIRBY.
1fe Ningpo, 4th January, 1862.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. J. TRUELSEN has this day been admitted a partner in my business, which will in future be carried on under the Firm of J. BOHSTEDT & Co.

J. BOHSTEDT.
1f Ningpo, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. FRANCIS PORTER was admitted a Partner in our Firm on 1st July, 1861.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
19an Hongkong, 27th December, 1861

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves in Hongkong and China, as *Ship Brokers and General Commission Agents* under the Firm and Style of PARKER & Co.

MONT. D. PARKER.
J. W. TORREY.
10jy Hongkong, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the lamented death of our Mr. NICOLAI BUUS, the Business will in future be carried on by his Widow and Sons under the same name and style.

N. BUUS & Co.
1f Hongkong, 6th December 1861.

NOTICE

MR. SOLOMON D SASSOON and MR. SOLOMON EZEKIEL are this day admitted Partners in our Firm at Shanghai.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
8fe Hon. Kong, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ALBERT DRACON in our Firm ceased on the 31st March last.

Mr. THOMAS S. ODELL is this day admitted a partner therein.

DRACON & C
1fe Canton, 14th October, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE business heretofore conducted by the Undersigned at this Port, will henceforward be continued under the Style or Firm of CRAVEN WILSON & Co.

Mr. FRANK HEBDEN WILSON is authorised by me to sign the Firm.

CRAVEN WILSON.
5an Hankow, January 1st, 1862.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as a *General Commission Agent* at this port, under the style of MORISON & Co.

J. MORISON.
1f Hankow, 23rd June 1861.

NOTICE.

WE have established ourselves in business at this port, as *General Commission Agents*, under the style or firm of CAMERON & Co.

WILLIAM CAMERON.
R. H. WOODWARD
25ja Kiukiang, 21st October, 1861.

NOTICE.

WE have this day entered into Partnership as Commission Merchants at this Port, under the style of MAITLAND, BUSH & Co.

HENRY EDWARD BUSH.
ROBERT KELLY MAITLAND.
Ying-tsze, Newchwang District,
26ap 1st October, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have this day established as a *General Commission Agent* at this Port, under the Style of PEDDER & Co.

JAMES N. PEDDER.
23ma Tientsin, 11th November, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself at this port as General Mercantile Agent under the style of MEADOWS & Co.

JOHN A. T. MEADOWS.
5ap Tientsin, 18th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned beg to inform the Residents of Shanghai that they have established themselves at this Port as *General Storekeepers and Commission Agents* under the Name and Style of WILLIAMS & Co.

CHARLES P. WILLIAMS.
W. SMITH STEVENS.
1f Tientsin, 16th June, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. G. HOLMES having established himself as Commission Merchant and General Agent in Chefoo will have special facilities for the transaction of business in that place, among which are a knowledge of the language and an extensive acquaintance with Chinese merchants,

5ap

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ROBERT ARNOLD in our Firm ceases this day.

R. ARNOLD & Co.
22ma Nagasaki, 31st December, 1861.

NOTICE.

I beg to notify that the business at this Port in my name, will (after the 1st July next) be carried on in the name of KEPPELL & Co.

THOS. KEPPELL.
1f Nagasaki, 2nd July, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this Port as TEA INSPECTOR AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

MORGAN MACLEAN.
1f Nagasaki, 10th June, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have established myself at this Port from this date as a *General Commission Agent.*

THOMAS B GLOVER.
1f Nagasaki, 1st May, 1861.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. C. H. RICHARDS in our firm, ceased on the 14th of October, 1861.

C. H. RICHARDS & Co.

WITH reference to the above, the business will henceforth be conducted under the style of O. H. BAKER & Co.

O. H. BAKER & Co.
21ja Yokohama, Japan,
November 30th, 1861.

SPENCER COMPTON,
(LATE OF CANTON AND SHANGHAI),
Commission Merchant.
No. 7, FREDERICK'S PLACE,
OLD JEWRY.
LONDON.
E. C.

JOHN POOK,
Commission Agent.
40, LIME STREET,
LONDON.
1f *E. C.*

INSURANCES.

ALLIANCE MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Office, are prepared to grant Policies on first-class Vessels from Shanghai to any port in the United Kingdom, payable in London.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
1f Shanghai, 27th December, 1861.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Company at this Port, are prepared to grant POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the EXTENT of £5,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

MACPHERSON & MARSHALL.
1f Yokohama, 24th, October, 1861.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
Trustees.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
1f Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such*, and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein, in private use, at the rate of ½ *per cent per annum.*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slate or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum*, and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the Profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
1f Shanghae, 2d June, 1860.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy, the Straits, Ceylon, the Presidencies of India, Suez, and England.*

The Interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

FOR RATES OF PREMIUM and other information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
F. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
S. J. G. JELLICOE, *Singapore.*
T. H. TRONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 26th November, 1859.

INSURANCES.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOW & Co.
1f Shanghai, 20th April, 1860.

NOTICE

Sun Mutual Insurance Company	} Assets,	$1,761,000
Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company	} "	$1,140,000
New York Mutual Insurance Company	} "	$1,036,000

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in China for the above-mentioned Insurance Offices of New York, are now prepared to issue Policies upon Marine risks upon the usual terms, to an extent not exceeding One Hundred Thousand Dollars upon any one risk.

Policies will be made payable in London, Liverpool, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, and Bombay, and arrangements will shortly be completed for the adjustment of losses in Calcutta.

In addition to the usual bonus, a cash return of *Five per cent* upon the net amount of premium contributed on terminated risks will be made to Insurers at the end of each year, in lieu of the Script Dividend issued at New York.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
1f Shanghai, 24th September, 1861.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
1f Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
1f Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, JAVA, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* LONDON, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
1f Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A BRANCH of the above Company having been opened at *Foochow*, Policies will now be granted upon risks from that port.

TURNER & Co.,
Agents in China for the
EASTERN MARINE INSUR. COMPY.
1f Hongkong, 9th July, 1860.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents in Shanghai for the above Company and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, as follows—

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, detached and in the occupation of Foreigners, at the rate of ½ *per cent per annum.*

On Furniture and Stores in the above, 1 *per cent per annum.*

On first-class detached Godowns, ½ *per cent per annum.*

On second-class Godowns 1 *per cent per annum.*

On Merchandize in Godowns, 1 *per cent per annum*; ½ *per cent for* 3 *months*, and ¾ *per cent for* 6 *months.*

Policies will be granted to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on its contents.

No Insurance will be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Considerable advantages are offered by this Company to those effecting Insurance for a longer period than one year.

Forms of Proposals and all requisite information can be obtained at the Offices of the Undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
1f Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000, — on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
1f Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855

INSURANCES.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

POLICIES of Insurance are now issued in this Office at Fuchau by the Agents at that Port, Messrs. ROBBES PRIPPS & Co.

LINDSAY & Co.,
Secretaries Hongkong Insurance Company,
1f Shanghai, 26th August, 1861.

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

LONDON-MADE JEWELLERY, consisting of Bracelets, Necklets, Brooches, Ear-rings, Breast Pins, Rings, Chains, &c.

FANCY GOODS suitable for Christmas and New Year Presents.

GENT'S LONDON-MADE CLOTHING and also BOOTS and SHOES.

For Sale at

WM. DATO & Co.
1f Shanghai, 23rd December, 1861.

FOR SALE.

FINEST Pale Ale in ½ doz. Cases at Tls. 1.6.5 per doz. for not less than 5 Cases.

Champagne of the first quality, Crême de Bouzy, in 1 doz. Cases at Tls. 12 per doz.

Finest Pale Sherry and Old Port in 3 doz. Cases at Tls. 8 per doz.

Apply to

WATSON & Co.
1f Shanghai, 20th September, 1861.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'S

Pale Sherry in cases of 2 doz. ea., Tls. 8 per doz				
Pale Brandy	"	1	"	" 9 "
Claret	"	2	"	" 8 "
Port	"	2	"	" 8 "

28ja BOWER, HANBURY & Co.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
1f Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

HOUSES & LAND.

FOR SALE.

WILL shortly be offered at Public Auction, if not previously disposed of by Private Contract,—

That VALUABLE PROPERTY situate in Spring Gardens, Victoria, Hongkong, and known as CARLTON TERRACE, consisting, of Three large Houses, each containing Eleven Rooms, Verandah, and Outhouses, and occupying an area of 140 feet on the Queen's Road by 100 feet deep.

The Property is now undergoing a thorough repair throughout. *There is a Public Way to the water opposite* and good *Godown* accommodation for 750 tons, capable, by slight alterations, of being extended to 1,500 tons. The annual Crown Rent of the Lot is £44.15.3.

The Three Houses are now letting at an annual rent of $2,700; and, in the rapid and *necessary* extension of the Foreign Quarter eastward, offer a very eligible opportunity for investment.

At the same time will be sold a NEW and SUBSTANTIALLY-ERECTED GODOWN, in Queen's Road East, opposite the "Hongkong Timber Yard," and conveniently situated near the water comprising an area of 95 feet by 57 feet, and estimated to contain upwards of 1,000 tons.

Attention is requested to the arrangements of the Building which, being divided into Four Compartments, offers advantages for storing goods of different descriptions. The foundations and right feet of the Basement are of Solid Granite sark, and the whole walls of sufficient thickness to admit of a second storey being erected on them. The Annual Ground Rent is £25.

TERMS—*One-third Cash on fall of the hammer, and Balance on Completion of the Transfer.*

For further particulars, apply to

MACEWEN & Co.,
Auctioneers.
1f Hongkong, 14th December 1861.

FOR SALE.

TWO LOTS OF LAND suitable for Building purposes, each containing about 7 Mow; one with a frontage to the Soochow Creek and both abutting on the property of Messrs. Johnson & Co., of whom or from the Undersigned further particulars may be obtained.

BARNES DALLAS.
1f Shanghai, 8th August, 1861.

TO BE LET ON LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

THE PIECE OF GROUND at the Corner of Mission and Temple Roads, with the Buildings thereon, containing an area of about 31,500 feet. Frontage on Mission Road about 125 feet and on Temple Road about 250 feet. The Buildings are—a Dwelling House with front on Mission Road, 100 feet long by 43 feet deep; and a Godown 82 feet long by 40 feet deep, with entrance from Mission Road.

For further particulars and terms apply to "C.," at this Office.

1f Shanghai, 18th December, 1861.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.
SHANGHAI AGENCY.

LETTERS of Credit and Bills of Exchange granted on LONDON, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG, FOOCHOW, and HANKOW.

Deposits received at Interest for fixed periods, the Terms of which may be ascertained on application at the Bank.

Approved Local Bills discounted and Loans granted on Deposit of approved security.

H. ROWE WIGGINS,
Agent.
22fe Shanghai, 19th November, 1861.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

MR. FRANZ SEBASTIAN SCHUTZE has been this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

MARGESON & Co.

22/6 Canton, 1st January, 1862.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company, and are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE at Shanghai on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.

tf Shanghai, 10th January, 1862.

JOHN R. SOMERVILLE, M.D., SURGEON.

Pagoda Island, Anchorage,

FOO-CHOW.

26ap January 25th, 1862.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF MARITIME CUSTOMS.

SHANGHAI, *January* 23*rd*, 1862.

By direction of His Excellency the Superintendent of Customs, Notice is hereby given that this OFFICE WILL BE CLOSED for the Chinese New Year Holidays on Wednesday the 29th, Thursday the 30th, Friday the 31st January and 1st February during which days no Cargo can be landed, shipped, or transhipped.

G. H. FITZROY,

o *Commissioner of Customs.*

THE

North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25 1862

NOTICE.—The Hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3.30 P.M., also on Wednesday at 4 P.M.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE will be held at the HOUSE of the late Rev Dr BRIDGMAN every Sunday morning at half past 9 o'clock, instead of at the LONDON MISSION CHAPEL, until further notice.

NOTICE.—SEAMEN'S CHURCH: Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kong*, every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel, near the French Consulate, every Sunday, at 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the evening.

LATEST DATES.

England, ...Nov. 10	Hankow, ...Jan. 14
Hongkong, ...Jan. 10	Nagasaki..... „ 18
Tientsin, ... „ 19	Kanagawa, ...Jan. 7

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong..Sept. 11 | Received *via* Marseilles,

Shanghai .. „ 4 | Oct. 26.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS *taken by* A SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER *in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.* FOR THE WEEK.

Ending 22nd Jan. 1862. Ending 22nd Jan. 1861

	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
January				
16.— „	32 „	29..... „	42 „	27
19.— „	33 „	32..... „	41 „	33
20.— „	37 „	30..... „	40 „	33
21.— „	38 „	31..... „	39 „	30
22.— „	39 „	33..... „	36 „	29

To be continued weekly

QUOTATIONS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

RATE OF EXCHANGE.

Bills on London Joint Stock Bank, London,—

at 6ms. sight,....6s. 0¼d. per Tl.

at 3ms. sight.....5s. 11½d. „

at sight,.....5s 11¾d. „

Bills on Head Office, Bombay...

at 3 days' sight, Rs. 293 per Tls. 100.

„ Calcutta Agency,—

at 3 days' sight. Rs. 294 per Tls. 100.

„ Hongkong Agency,—

at 3 days' sight.....24¾ ℔ % disct.

„ Foochow Agency,—

at 10 days' sight...

Shanghai, 22d January, 1862.

OPIUM.

January	Malwa Tls.	Patna Tls.
18.	555 a 560....	560 .....
20.	550 a 555.....	560 .....
21.	555	570 .....
22.	540	555 .....

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—January 22d, *Bride of the Sea*, (Br. sh.), Donald, from Hakodadi; 22, *Collingsburgh*, (Br. bq.), Hinds, from Swatow; 22, *Marie Philippine*, (Hamb. sch.), Prey, from Hongkong; 22, *Lauriek*, (Br. bg.). Hooper, from Kanagawa.

DEPARTED.—January 17th, *Pigeon*, (Br. lgr.) Murray, for Hankow; 22, *Shandon*, (Br. str.), Wighton, for Ningpo; 22, *Emma*, (Dan. bq.), Arentzen, for Fuchau.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Carthage*, from Hongkong and Ports, Mrs McAndrew and children, Messrs. Porter, and Broncow. Per *Shandon*, from Ningpo, Mr. Reuben. Per *Surprise*, from Hankow, Messrs. H. S. Grew and James Whitlow. Per *Zingari*, from Ningpo, Mr. Brake, U. S. Consul of Ningpo, and Mr. Myers.

PER P. & O. Company's mail steamers at Hongkong.

ARRIVED.—Per *Columbian*, Jan. 8, for Hongkong, Capt. Brine, R.E., Lieut. Mann, R.E., Mr. Hogg R.N., Mr. and Mrs. T. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Tillson, Mrs. Bume, Messrs. L. Moore, Cohen, Lenny, P. P. Bird, Limbey, Heard, Keymeler, Armand, C. Dallas, Pustau, Hossien, Bendel, Richardson, King, Reseens, Maguire, Fry, Barr, Pager, Anderson, Stuebanoff, and Elzinger. For Shanghai, Mrs. Farr, Messrs. Patow, Morris, Vischer, Hartemans, and Bezier.

EXPECTED.—To leave Southampton,—

November 12.

For Hongkong.—Mr. Fritz Abegg and Mrs. Williams.

For Shanghai.—Messrs. E. Spence and Hearn.

November 20.

For Hongkong.—Mrs. W. H. Fittock.

For Shanghai.—Messrs. G. Booth, J. W. Melli, and Maynard.

December 4.

For Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hazeland, Miss Cruickshank, Miss E. Barnes, Mrs. Caine and 2 infants, Mrs. Kane, Messrs. Mackintosh, Maguiac, F. Adams, and D. Sauers.

December 20.

For Hongkong.—Mrs Hamilton, Messrs. F. Stewart and R. H. Payne.

For Shanghai.—Madame Cordier and child, Mrs. E. W. Graham, Messrs. E. Fiert, Gibbon, and C. Lehmann.

THE London Mail of 26th Nov., due in Hongkong on the 10th, and here on the 17th inst. It was received last year on the 17th January per *Yangtsze*.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer with the Mail for Europe will leave on Friday, the 24th inst.

AROUND this small spot on the vast territory of China, the war-clouds that have been looming in the distance for some time are gathering heavily, and may burst with overwhelming force upon our devoted heads. The barometer of PEACE is falling fast, and the lurid gloom of internecine WAR is darkening our social and political atmosphere. Our tiny vessel of state is beginning to feel the heavings of that rebellious ocean of warfare, which has wrecked many a goodly native bark. In every direction the winds are filled with ominous moanings, indicating that a *typhoon of blood* is at hand. Our prudent captain and lieutenants are preparing to weather the threatening storm; and all hands are ready to encounter the first blast. Although the whirlwinds of desolation sweep around us, we may remain secure in our good little ship, and ride out the hurricane, if we be but true to ourselves, and unite with one accord to prevent Shanghai becoming another wreck in the ocean of anarchy that surrounds almost every city and village in this unhappy province. Let every one, therefore, claiming to be a good man and true, abide in the ship that will carry him safely through.

Presuming that a feeling of unity does prevail amongst the Foreign Residents in this Settlement, should we be menaced at our doors by the insurgent bands now approaching from all points of the compass, let us inquire what are the questions on which we differ as to the policy we ought to adopt towards the Taipings. The foremost and paramount question is that of "Neutrality." Shall we assume a perfectly neutral position while the belligerent parties of Chinese are fighting for supremacy within sight of our dwellings? Shall we stand and look on at the carnage reeking around our peaceful township, as if we were spectators at a play? Humanity forbids it, and policy condemns it. Does the prudent man stand carelessly by when he sees his neighbours house in flames? Certainly not! He stretches forth his best energies to extinguish the fire which soon may render him houseless and penniless. And so should it be with us. To preserve our lives and property we must protect that of the Chinese both in the City and the Settlement from the destructive progress of the Taipings; otherwise we may have to mourn over the ruins of our princely habitations, and abandon the scene of destruction.

Neutrality, as a law of international policy, was never meant to apply to such a peculiar case as ours. There is no instance on record that we know of, where the subjects of so many states congregated as one community on the territory of another, maintained such an independent position. To a certain extent we are a small Republic. As far as the laws are concerned under which we are regulated by our respective Governments, they do not apply strictly to this community in its entirety; so that it is not illogical to advance the opinion, that we have the power to stretch any international laws which might curb the action of our constituted authorities, in preserving the body politic from external or internal violence. Such then we contend is our position with regard to the question of neutrality. It is perfectly consistent with the laws of nations that we should prevent the approach of danger by going forth to meet it. Our neutrality *in this case should not only be an armed neutrality*, but an active armed neutrality, that should repel any invading force by land or sea, which threatened the safety of our persons and property.

There are, however, two classes of foreign subjects in this community, who interpret this question differently, according to their relations with the Imperial Government of China. Some who are the subjects of states that have not formed treaties may advocate neutrality as a means of self-aggrandisement, by carrying on a profitable contraband trade. The motives such individuals have are perfectly transparent, and for the sake of the "Almighty Dollar" they would traffic with rebels or imperialists, robbers or pirates alike. If report speaks true—which we have reason to believe is the case—the representative and subjects of one European power have committed themselves in this respect. Such men would trade with Satan in the church porch, and be receivers of the stolen chalice while kneeling before the altar. Hence their views upon the question of neutrality, and the policy which should be adopted towards the Taipings is of no weight, unless it be in the scale of evil against good.

On the other hand, the subjects of the Treaty Powers, who have lax leanings towards the insurgents, must remember that they infringe the laws of their several nations, when they shelter themselves under the flag of neutrality, and openly trade with them, or aid them in whatever way to prolong the contest against the Imperialists. These individuals must remember that their several Governments have entered into serious engagements with the Emperor of China and his Ministers, the monetary clauses of which have not yet been indemnified; while they are liable to disgrace and confiscation of property if they are found illegally trafficking with the enemies of the state. This especially applies to any subjects of England or France who may foolishly have done so for purposes of gain; for the friendly relations with the ruling powers have been attained at the cost of an immense amount of blood and treasure. If there be such an Englishman in this community then is he a renegade and a breaker of his country's laws. We counsel all such men to abandon this contraband system of trading, which only prolongs the evil day that may overwhelm them in ruin and degradation.

THE TAIPING REBELS NEAR SHANGHAI.

(Latest intelligence with Extracts from the *Daily Shipping and Commercial News.*)

As reported in our issue of yesterday the British Admiral proceeded in the gun-boat *Bouncer* to Woosung on the previous day, and found all quiet in the direction of the rebels, when he returned to Shanghai.

An official announcement has come from the Taoutai, stating that a force of 80,000 rebels had left Soochow for Tsingpo on the 20th, *with the intention of* making a descent upon Shanghai in boats, and it was expected that they would reach here on the 24th or 25th.

A proclamation in Chinese was posted over the city and Settlement yesterday by the Consuls of England and France in reply to a message received by them from two rebel chiefs named Lion and Ho, who intimated their intention of attacking Shanghai. The purport of the above mentioned proclamation is to inform the said rebel chiefs, or other parties whom it may concern that the city and Settlement with their suburbs, including Woosung, are at present in the possession of the allied troops, and any persons attacking the same will do so at their peril. We are glad to see such decisive action on the parts of the representatives of our armed treaty powers; and we have no doubt but that the rebel spies who infest our streets will have conveyed the intelligence to the enemy's camp before this. Should the insurgents dare to advance in the face of this we hope that our gallant troops will give them a warm reception.

The rebels were yesterday reported as occupying Ko-ka Hong, a large village of about 10,000 inhabitants, situated about two miles inland from the battery on the south side of the river, between this and Woosung. Heavy firing was heard in that direction last night between 10 and 11 P.M.

The Rebels are also said to have returned to the town of Koon-wan between this and Woosung.

In addition to the above, which appeared in our daily issue, we have to report that up to the hour of going to press, the advance of the insurgents is imminent, and our naval and military authorities are on the *qui vive* to repulse them should they appear within range of the posts occupied by the troops, marines, and blue-jackets. The firing in the direction of the Pootung side of the river, has continued at intervals during the day. As we write the booming of distant guns reaches our ears, which are estimated by our naval authorities to be about five miles distant, and to proceed from Chinese guns—in all probability some war-junks firing upon the rebels up one of the creeks leading from the Wong-poo in an easterly direction.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SHANGHAI LAND RENTERS.

MINUTES *of a Special Meeting of Land Renters held at the British Consulate Shanghai, on Wednesday, 15th Jan., 1862, to receive the Report of the Committee appointed at the previous Meeting of the 3rd January*, 1862.

Present:—Messrs. Walter H. Medhurst, C. T. Jones, H. Dickinson, E. Cunningham, Geo. Rehden, E. F. Duncanson, A. Michie, S. Rawson, J. H. Gwyther, J. C. Sillar, Thos. Moncreiff, C. Thorne, J. Macandrew, W. Ripley, J. F. Carter, Julius Kahn, E. C. Rivers, H. Hancock, J. MacDonall, J. Cock, J. Wheelock, C. L. Richardson, R. Cushny, J. Hobson, E. M. Smith, Wm. Hargreaves, R. J. Ashton, H. Hubbard, Edward Webb, James Hogg, James Dow, Robert Reid, E. C. Smith, W. Waller, C. S. Compton, Wm. Godfrey, J. Trautmann, W. G. Howell, W. Bell, H. Gribble, H. Turner, F. M. Page, A. How, P. Loureiro, J. L. Maclean, C. D. Nye, and others, not Renters.

WALTER H. MEDHURST, Esq., as Senior Consul present, took the Chair.

The Chairman read the Notification of 13th January, calling the Meeting. The Chairman then read at the request of the Committee their Report, as follows:

To the Land Renters in Special Meeting Assembled.

GENTLEMEN.—In pursuance of our duties as your committee for the consideration of propositions for the defence, draining, lighting, and general improvement of the settlement, we held an early meeting after our appointment on the 3rd instant, to ascertain which of these matters pressed for more immediate attention.

We were unanimous in thinking that the question of defence took precedence of the others in the present menacing attitude of the Taipings, and a very little inquiry showed that in this opinion we were supported by the sentiments of the community.

We have therefore taken the responsibility of deferring for the moment the discussion of the improvements proposed, and, concentrating our attention upon the subject of the defences of the settlement, now offer our report upon that alone for your consideration.

In view of the report embracing only one, out of the three subjects we were to lay before you, and the need of despatch in our proceedings, we have incurred the further responsibility of requesting H. M.'s Consul to call the special meeting within one day of publishing our report, instead of one week as required by the resolution at the meeting.

After consultation with the military authorities the committee decided upon the following measures to recommend for your acceptance, and would say that all those relating to defence have been approved by the commanding officer of H. B. M.'s forces on shore, Sir James Hope being absent and reference to him impossible.

We propose:—

1. That the lines of defence shall be three.

The Barrier Road.
The Shakloo Road.
The Boundary Creek carried from the City Wall to the Soochow Creek.

2. That the defences on the Barrier Road shall be barricades of 8 inch Singapore timber, squared and fitted together, set 5 feet in the earth, and seven feet high above, with gates of two valves, 11 feet wide, of 3 inch plank with 2 inch interstices between the planks, each barricade covered by a pent house, 10 feet wide, and extending from side to side.

These barricades to be placed at the opening of each street towards the west, as it leaves the Barrier Road. The lanes and alleys to be closed by rough gates of Chinese poles.

That these shall be supported by 2 guard houses on the Barrier Road in addition to the main guard house at the church; each equidistant from the main guard and the bunds, for the accommodation of the sentries.

That the whole line shall be flanked by block houses at either end, one covering the bridge by Smith's market over the Yang-king-pang, the other on the bund of the Soochow Creek. These block-houses to consist of an upper chamber supported on posts, with the space below enclosed by barricades after the manner of the street barricades, with double gates, and forming a small fort when closed.

3. That the line of the Shakloo Road shall be opened through to the Soochow Creek, by the aid of the Chinese authorities where the land belongs to Chinese, and under the provision in the Land Regulations where owned by foreigners, compensation being made for the houses but not for the land, as the owners will be fully repaid by the increased value of that which is left.

That barricades similar to those on the Barrier Road shall be erected at the opening of each street towards the west as it leaves the Shakloo Road. Any open spaces or unsubstantial houses or lanes or alleys, to be closed by rough palisades of Chinese poles.

4. That on the outer line of defence the creek shall be widened from opposite the Ningpo Joss House at the N.W. angle of the city wall, along the whole length, to 50 feet at the top, with sides sloping at an angle of 45 degrees, and the Creek be carried through to the Soochow Creek in the same line.

That along this line, then extending from the city wall to the Soochow creek, there shall be a bund of 40 feet width, and 3 drawbridges across the creek at suitable points.

5. That this line shall be fortified by 3 low towers, 12 feet high on 4 feet foundation, ultimately to be built of hewn stone; placed equidistant between the city wall and the Soochow creek, each tower mounted with one 32 lb. shell gun upon a pivot, and traversing in all directions.

But as these will be sometime in construction, that 3 temporary towers of Singapore timber, properly braced and protected, shall be at once erected for use meantime.

6. That a hulk shall be purchased to serve as a magazine for the warlike munitions of the settlement, and anchored in a safe place below the shipping.

7. That as these various means of defence will be of a permanent character and will need oversight when not in active use, to preserve from decay and injury, that a reserved fund shall be devoted to this purpose and placed in the Bank on interest, the income serving to meet the expenses.

The estimated cost of these measures are as follows:—

18 Barricades in the Barrier and Shakloo Roads. 350 Tls. each	6,300
2 Block houses, one 3,000 one 2 000	5,000
Opening the Shakloo.	10,000
Extra barricades on the Shakloo Road	5,000
Making on the inner line, Tls. 26,300	
2 Towers of wood 2,000 each 2,000	
Deepening and extending the creek including purchase of land 10,000	
	10,000
3 Drawbridges 10 ft. wide 500 Tls.	1,500
3 Towers of hewn stone 12 ft. high, 30 ft. diam., walls 3 ft. thick 5,000 ea	15,000
Powder Hulk	2,000
3 Guns with platforms complete	3,000
Reserve of 20,000 Tls. at interest	20,000
	66,600

We think the time required for these defences, excluding the stone towers, would be from four to six weeks.

We recommend these measures of defence for your acceptance with confidence, for they were mainly suggested, and have been again approved, by the military authorities as entirely sufficient for the repulse of any Chinese force, while they are the most economical works for their efficiency which could be constructed. There is nothing wasted in useless strength where it is not wanted.

It is not supposed that any attacking force would penetrate beyond the outer line, and the barricades and block houses are mainly to control the native population from the effect of a panic, and to put down with greater ease any internal disorder which might arise in concert with an attacking force.

The settlement would be divided by these two inner lines into three equal sections, each extending longitudinally from creek to creek. The residents in each would be confined within their own section, and the fearful rush of an immense body of panic—struck people be effectually prevented. These lines it is presumed, would be guarded by the volunteers and police, H.M.'s troops being altogether upon the line of outer defences.

The question of ways and means for these defences has had the earnest attention of the Committee. While well aware of the readiness of the community to meet any just demands upon them for the general welfare, as shown lately in the response to the call for subscriptions for the Volunteer movement, they were unanimous from the commencement in thinking that this charge should be borne solely by the Chinese.

The Imperial Government being bound by Treaty and by the usages of nations to afford us protection, it strengthens, rather than invalidates our claim upon it for these expenses, that we have taken upon ourselves the charge which their incapacity abandons to our hands.

It was intimated to us by H. M.'s Consul that this claim would be acknowledged by the Taoutai of Shanghai; but at the same time we learned from unquestionable sources that the native merchants and bankers, now congregated in great numbers within the Yang-king-pang, would readily furnish the necessary means if some mode of contribution was suggested. For reasons unnecessary to state here, it is as repugnant to the foreign residents as to the Chinese to allow the Taoutai any influence within the bounds of the Foreign Settlement, beyond the collection of the dues to his Government, and we encouraged the disposition thus evinced. A deputation accordingly met the Committee, learned our views, and agreed to call a *consoo* of the principal Chinese in the different depart-

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ments of trade, that the matter might be properly discussed, and the contribution, made, if justly apportioned.

Some difficulty has been experienced in determining upon this apportionment, and a conclusion has not yet been reached not because of any indisposition on the part of the Chinese residents to meet the exigency, but through desire that those benefitted should all and equally contribute, according to their means.

The Committee have not thought it advisable to delay their report in consequence, as they have full confidence that the amount required will be furnished without recourse to the Taotai.

E. CUNNINGHAM,
JAMES HOGG,
J. P. TATE,
E. WEBB,
} *Committee.*

Mr. E. M. Smith disagreeing with his colleagues, declines to sign.

Shanghai, Jany. 13th, 1862.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM observed that the Report had not had Mr. E. M. Smith's entire adhesion, as he differed from the rest of the Committee on certain points of detail, which perhaps he could explain to the Meeting.

Mr. E. M. SMITH said he had differed from the rest of Committee, but only on some points, which it was scarcely worth while to occupy the time of the Meeting to enter into. He would therefore withdraw his objections. Defence of some kind was, he thought, essential, and he could only regret the inoperative spirit that had crept into the Committee.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM remarked that the Committee could hardly be called inoperative, seeing that, even before obtaining the sanction of the Meeting, they had actually commenced operations in pursuance of their proposed scheme. The barricades were already in process of construction, and the inclement state of the weather alone had prevented them from opening the works for the extension of the Shak-loo Road and Boundary Creek. He trusted the Meeting would bear them out in what they had already done.

The CHAIRMAN recommended the report for the consideration of the Meeting. It laid before them a system of defence which certainly commended itself to their acceptance by its very practical and comprehensive character. They only needed some such plan as that proposed to render the Settlement safe from rebel attack and a rising of ill-disposed people inside the limits; and after having been so harassed of late by alarms without and fears within, the community could, he should think, well appreciate the advantage of living under a greater sense of security than what they had hitherto enjoyed. That there was urgent need for active preparation against all contingencies, the Chairman imagined no one present could for a moment doubt. They knew for a fact that numbers of armed bodies of men were in the vicinity; some of them on the move, plundering here and there, and some actually entrenching themselves close by—all of them men whose acts were sufficient to indicate their objectionable character, to say nothing of their avowed intentions. He himself had daily information from the outposts appointed by the Taotai and from the Taotai himself, that these armed bodies were being rapidly reinforced, and that in their rear were yet larger and better organised forces who were actually moving in this direction, also with an evil intention as regards Shanghai. Of course, all these reports might turn out to be a false alarm; but even if they did prove so to be, the community, if they adopted the plan of defence now proposed, would at any rate have availed themselves of the opportunity to prepare themselves against the veritable approach of danger when it did come, and this at least would be a satisfaction where so many lives and such vast interests were concerned.

Mr. COMPTON rose to propose that the Report of the Committee be accepted and adopted.

Mr. C. THORNE seconded the motion.

Mr. J. C. SILLAR begged leave to say a few words before the Resolution was put to the Meeting. He thought it should first discuss the propriety of making the lines of defence—the Soochow Creek, the creek at the back of the Grand Stand, and the Yung-king-pang. The community were comprised chiefly of British subjects and American citizens, and he thought it would be advisable to make the lines of defence as foresaid, the boundaries to be round our own ground, commonly known as the "Foreign Ground," and keep quite distinct from the French Concession. He thought, too, that before discussing the lines of defence the opinion of the community generally should be taken as to the advisability of defending the idolatrous native city against men who printed the Bible. In his opinion they had already been guilty of a national sin—he might so call it—in doing so; and he would call upon every individual member of the community to humble himself before GOD and pray to HIM that the calamity which appeared to be hanging over them in consequence, should be averted. It had been estimated that upwards of 700,000 Chinese had taken refuge within the Foreign Ground, and he believed that we were utterly unable to defend both this and the native city against the Taipings. In the event of an attack the consequences would, he thought, be fearful. Men, women, and children would rush down the streets in hundreds and thousands, and drown themselves in the river, while the streets would be choked up with the bodies of those trampled under foot. The scene at Chefoo he believed would be nothing to it, and it would surpass almost anything recorded in history. He would suggest, therefore, that the community should enter into friendly communication with the Taiping leaders, and come to some arrangement about allowing the city to change rulers amicably, when not one life would be lost, and all this misery and bloodshed be avoided.

The CHAIRMAN observed that it was scarcely fair to the Meeting to lay before them any modification of the plans of defence, proposed by the Committee, seeing that they had been appointed by the Meeting of the 30th instant to entertain all propositions for the defence, &c., of the Settlement, and ample time had been afforded for Mr. Sillar to suggest his particular scheme for their consideration. As regards Mr. Sillar's objections to the acceptance of the Report as just read, he had only to put on paper an amendment of Mr. Compton's resolution, and the Chairman would at once test the Meeting as to their opinion on the subject.

Mr. J. C. SILLAR then proposed as an amendment—"That before placing the plan for defending the Settlement before this Meeting, the feeling of the community generally be found about coming into collision with the Taipings and defending the Tartar city."

Rev. J. HOBSON rose, not, he said, to second the amendment, but to state to the Meeting that, in his opinion, a clearer case never existed for prompt and decisive action against the Taipings; and his remark was received with acclamation.

The CHAIRMAN then called for a seconder to Mr. Sillar's amendment; but none appearing, the original proposition was put and carried—only one person dissenting, namely, Mr. Sillar.

Mr. REID rose to propose the next resolution—"That this Meeting, fully appreciating the ability of the Committee, who framed the report just submitted, to carry it out for the benefit and security of this Settlement, do authorise the same gentlemen to put their plan into execution without delay, making such modifications as they may find requisite."

Seconded by Mr. MONCREIFF.

Passed, with one dissentient.

The Rev. Mr. HOBSON then begged leave to propose the next resolution, namely—"That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Committee for the energy, promptitude, and discretion with which they have framed measures for the safety of the Settlement."

Mr. HOWELL said he had much pleasure in seconding the resolution.

Carried *nem. con.*

The CHAIRMAN of the DEFENCE COMMITTEE, at the instance of the Committee, remarked on the necessity of having more troops stationed here, as the rebels might systematically sit down before the city for months, and prolong interminably our state of suspense. It was understood that the present military force could only protect the outer lines, and that the defence of the inner lines must be left to the Volunteers and Police. These inner lines alone would require 60 men a night, which would be harassing work for a business community like this.

The CHAIRMAN said that the Naval Commander-in-Chief, who had arrived that day, was the proper person to address on this head; and if the Committee would apply to him officially on the subject, the Chairman had no doubt their representative would have the Admiral's most favorable consideration. They could either write to him on their own authority or the Meeting might empower them, by special resolution, to make the application. The Chairman would willingly support it as far as he could.

Mr. MACLEAN thereupon proposed—"That the Committee be empowered to request from the Naval Commander-in-Chief increased protection for the Settlement during the present emergency."

Mr. A. HOW begged to second the motion.

Passed *nem. con.*

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

WALTER H. MEDHURST,
Chairman.

THE TAIPING REBEL QUESTION.

To the Editor of the
NORTH CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—It must be evident to all observers that Chinese affairs are rapidly converging to a crisis which will involve the Governments of Europe, and more especially those of France and England, in the very complications which we now hear so earnestly deprecated on all sides. The episode of the Rebellion now being played off at our doors may pass over, as its predecessors have done, with little outward show of consequences; but it is another link in the chain of events which is drawing us into a vortex in which our well-meant but impracticable neutrality will be overwhelmed in the exigencies of the situation.

The question now pressing itself on our attention is the Rebellion, and that particular manifestation of it which has been for some time past disturbing the tranquillity of this Settlement. We are fortunately in a better position now to judge of and deal with the Taiping Rebellion than we have ever been before. We have indeed learned more of Chinese political character generally during the last few years than our whole previous intercourse had taught us, and the last twelve or eighteen months have provided us abundant opportunities of acquainting ourselves with the Taipings. We have been forced into contact with them, and have seen them in all phases—in court and in camp, in success and in misfortune. It is no longer necessary to take them at their word, and to judge of them merely by their own manifestoes and professions. We have now stern facts and actual experience to guide us, and subjected to such criterions what is the actual character of the Rebellion? The chiefs will tell us they are spreading Great Peace over the country, but we only see great desolation. They will tell us they are ridding the country of a hated dynasty, but we see their arms employed mainly in exterminating, plundering, and enslaving the orderly, and peace-loving, and industrious people. We find the movement wanting in the one essential element entitling Rebellion to respect, namely, popularity. No amount of assurances from the Taiping leaders will induce the people to trust themselves under their sway; and their fears are not groundless nor imaginary, for they have in times past been deluded by professions of Great Peace, and grievously have they answered for it.

The most ardent partisan of the Taipings will hardly dare affirm that the Rebellion is not detested by the whole Chinese people who have any inclination for industrial pursuits of any kind. The Rebellion being unsupported by the popular voice, the leaders must be held responsible for all the misery they have brought on the country—for the destruction of flourishing cities, the devastation of rich and happy provinces, and the massacre of thousands of innocent people—crimes often perpetrated by the Taipings at places far removed from any hostile force. I would be the last to deny that reformation is sadly wanted in China, and no one would have less sympathy than I for the mandarins, were just retribution to overtake them for their oppression of the people, their lamentable rapacity and corruption, and their treachery to their own government, which mainly caused the rise and still encourage the spread of Rebellion. But unfortunately these wretched officials are not the sufferers by their own misgovernment. In very many instances—as every one knows who has lived twelve months in Shanghai—the mandarins grow fat on Rebellion; it strengthens their hands in laying heavier burdens on the people and in levying enormous sums to support a fictitious army, while they themselves are always able to purchase their individual security. The Rebel scourge falls sore on the people only; and bad and hopelessly corrupt as are the Government officials, the people may well be excused for preferring the "whips" of the Mandarins to the "scorpions" of the evangelists of the Great Peace.

Whether the bands that are ravaging the country in our vicinity and threatening us with attack are called Taipings or not, seems to me quite beside the real question. We know them by their works, and we find a strong family likeness between them all. When we find them "devouring widows' houses," it is superfluous to enquire whether they "make long prayers." It is vain to split straws about words and names when we see these bands engaged in a crusade against everything that has life. The only basis in my opinion on which we can deal with them, is as the enemies of mankind—as men who have placed themselves beyond the pale of the laws of humanity, and whom it is the right, if not the duty, of every man to oppose. This it seems to me is the only political *status* the Taipings have achieved for themselves, and such is the kind of recognition I would accord them. It is satisfactory to be able to infer that such are also the views of the representatives of our Government, and it is gratifying to witness the energy with which the Foreign community, as well as the naval and military authorities, have set to work to defend not only our own persons and property, but also those of the helpless thousands whom the Taiping marauders have driven from their homes to seek protection within our gates. We and they *shall* be protected—of that there can be no doubt. But then the question comes how long is this going to last? How long must we keep up a military establishment, incur heavy outlays, and keep a whole community under arms in defending Shanghai from lawless hordes who are always menacing but never come? And supposing these Rebels, or whatever else they are, should take into their heads to besiege us for an indefinite and interminable period, how long are we to rest quietly on our arms, and go on housing, feeding, and clothing the refugees whom such an occurrence would inevitably bring in multitudes to our doors? How long are the enormous interests we have at stake to be jeopardised at the caprice of a vagabond soldiery hovering round us?

It would certainly be more economical, both in money and in human life, to take vigorous measures to dislodge these pests from the surrounding country. I am fully aware that it will take a long time to persuade the British Government of the necessity of adopting aggressive measures against the Rebels in China, and I am also alive to many other difficulties which beset this question. But I am no less certain that we cannot go on as we are, and that it would be much easier, and would involve us in fewer complications to "engage the enemy" at once than will be the case two years hence. I know that such views as these will draw forth from various quarters violent protests in the much-abused name of "neutrality;" but it is high time to put aside such maudlin sentimentality. What can neutrality or international law, possibly have to do with a set of savages, who assume the lordship over the whole earth? The Chinese—whether loyalist or insurgent—have never acknowledged the obligation of such civilised inventions, and the bugbear of international law has been the bane of our policy in China, from the beginning until now. The Chinese authorities have invariably treated all European nations as barbarians, to whom the ordinary maxims of government had no application; and treating us on the *regere non regendo** principle they have interpreted jesuitically all their solemn engagements with us, while our scrupulosity and chivalrous dealing with them have not only been thrown away, but have drifted us into war after war until the end has been decidedly worse than the beginning. The Taipings have shewn themselves as intractibly arrogant as the old Government; and whenever they have dared be so bold, they have not hesitated to announce, as H.D.M. the Tienwang did to Sir G. Bonham in 1854, that they claim the allegiance of all nations. With people holding or pretending to hold such doctrines, what place is there for neutrality? or any of the forms of etiquette that govern the intercourse between Christian powers. But even if the Taipings have been purged of such ludicrous presumption I maintain that their own acts, daily perpetrated before our eyes, have branded them as felons and placed them utterly beyond the amenities of civilised warfare.

The Taiping authorities at Nankin may or may not acknowledge their connections with the bands now disporting themselves in our neighbourhood. If they do so acknowledge them they should be bound over to control them, and to remove them to a proper distance. If they, on the other hand, repudiate them, as they are always ready to do on an occasion, then we are free to deal directly with the gentlemen present without incurring the animosity of the Heavenly rulers at Nankin, and without the dread of further complication.

But whatever the consequences may be some decisive action in the matter is imperatively called for. The Rebellion has proved itself an unmitigated curse to the country—it blasts the existence of the people, without even admitting of a hope that good may yet be evolved out of the evil. It is incompatible with the the prosperity of the country socially, politically, or commercially. Human nature cries out against this kind of rebellion, and we are called on by motives of humanity as well as commercial policy, to suppress, so far as our means allow, this fiendish development of the passions of mankind.

There is yet another element in the present crisis which claims the most serious consideration of our authorities, and that is what is to be done with the city. On this head I would call attention to the very sensible letter of your correspondent "N." in the *Herald* of last Saturday, and more especially to his third proposition, in which he suggests a joint occupation of the city by the Allies, not in name only, but in fact, as one of three solutions of the present difficulty.

Our relations with the Taotai and his enemies at the present moment present a very remarkable anomaly. The Chinese Government is bound by its Treaties to protect our persons, our property, and our trade. For this important service it must be allowed we pay them very handsomely. But they are utterly incompetent to protect themselves, much less the foreign residents. More than that, we not only protect ourselves at a very great expense, but we also spend a great deal of money in protecting the men who are paid to protect us. But the climax of absurdity is that we *go on paying* the Chinese Government for that security which we owe under providence to our own right arm, while we support their Custom House on our bayonets. Were that support withdrawn the city would be lost to-morrow, the revenue would cease, and the Taotai and his myrmidons would have to decamp or make peace with the Rebels.

Now this is all radically wrong. I must not be supposed to advocate the non-payment of duties, for I do not believe that such a *regime* would be of permanent benefit to us; and if we had any reasonable assurance that even a fair proportion of the revenue found its way to the Peking Treasury, I would be little disposed to meddle with the existing arrangement. But in point of fact we are not supporting the Imperial Government, but a set of officials who are quite unworthy of our support, and either are or ought to be a disgrace with their own Government. Under the security of our protection the Taotai not only collects the dues of our trade, but exercises an unlimited power of squeezing the people, ostensibly to pay for an army which, for the most part, does not exist at all, and, such as it is, ill-paid, disaffected, and worse than useless. The extent to which this squeezing, or, to call things by their right names, plundering, goes on, would probably be incredible to most people. It is unnecessary to impute very bad political motives to the ruling powers in the city—the case is sufficiently strong against them without that. If not a dangerous, they are at least a mischievous, element; and it is clearly a duty we owe to our own honor and to the vast population which has put its faith in our ability to protect them, to see that they are not squeezed and impoverished for the private emolument of these wretched and useless officials. I would therefore counsel that H. E. the Taotai should be either deported or deprived of his sting—that his authority should be entirely subjected to that of a commission of the Allies. The Chinese people now in the city require little government; they only seek protection for which they are ready to pay. The city would rise rapidly into prosperity under such a *regime*, and we could hold it in trust for whoever showed themselves worthy of it.

As to the miserable rabble the Taotai calls his army I do consider it dangerous. They are certainly worse than useless now—they are found everywhere, but in the post of danger—they are a laughing stock even to the Chinese, and who can doubt that they are ready to join the Rebels on the first favorable opportunity. This tag-rag and bob-tail should be disarmed and disbanded. But at all events let us beware of anything in the nature of a military alliance with them. Let us not fall into the snare that poor Admiral Laguerre did seven years ago.

But the important question still remains, what would become of the Custom House? To this I answer, if we can support it for the Taotai, surely we can support it for ourselves. Everything might go on as at present, with this difference, that we should have the control of the revenue. The duties on the Yangtsze River trade I would have collected at the various ports on the river where there still remains a semblance of power in the Imperial Government. Out of the revenue collected here I would pay the indemnities as now. I would also set aside an ample fund for the extensive improvements which are urgently needed in all the foreign settlements. Our present system of streets, roads, draining, and bunding is wholly indequate to the increased and every-day-increasing requirements of the place; and as the rush of Chinese into the foreign settlement, which creates these extensive requirements, is directly caused by the incapacity of the Government to preserve order in the country, no better purpose could be found for a portion of the revenue derived from foreign trade. Our own and the French military expenses should also be defrayed out of the Customs revenue; and I would further appropriate a certain proportion to feed and clothe the famished multitude that will very soon crowd our streets. The balance remaining I should have no objection to remit to the treasury at Pekin.

There can be no question that our position entitles us to the absolute disposal of the revenue derived from the trade which we protect. It would be bare justice to make the Chinese Government pay for the consequences of their misrule; but the arrangement I propose would not even amount to that, for it only seeks the control of a revenue, which, without our active support, would be cut off in one day.—Yours, &c.,

VOX POPULI.

* "The barbarians are like beasts, and not to be ruled on the same principles as citizens. Were any one to attempt controling them by the great maxims of reason, it would tend to nothing, but confusion.... Therefore, to rule barbarians by misrule is the true and the best way of ruling them."—*Chinese Maxim quoted by Davis.*

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18ja October 19, 1861.

Charles W. Gribble,
CIVIL ENGINEER,
Architect, Surveyor, and General Building Agent.
OFFICE IN TEMPLE ROAD,
at the House occupied by R. MILLER, Esq.,
有恒 Yeu-hun.
18ao Shanghai, 17th September, 1861.

EDWARD BYRNE,
Ship Broker, Ship Auctioneer, Marine Surveyor, General Commission and Forwarding Agent.
OFFICE IN PARK LANE,
Over the "Shanghai Medical Hall,"
near the Bund.
tf Shanghai, 6th July, 1861.

JOHN L. ROBERTS & CO.,
Auctioneers of Damaged Goods and General Commission Agents.
Office and Sales Room
AT
Messrs. REIMER & Co.'s.
tf October 7, 1861.

WHEELOCK & CO.,
Auctioneers General Commission Agents, and Proprietors of
CARGO BOATS.
Office in Mission Road (rear of Messrs. Russell & Co.),
and Godown in North Gate Street.
tf Shanghai, 20th September, 1861.

FREDK WILKIE,
General Commission Agent, Auctioneer, &c.,
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E. C. KIRBY & Co.,
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tf Shanghai, 17th May, 1861,

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20ap Shanghai, 19th April, 1861

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Washing One Tael per month extra.
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From.	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Jan 18	Fire Dart	A. str	420	West	Hankow	Jan 5	General	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 18	Eclipse	A. schr	306	Cammon	Cagot Foundry	.. 12	Lumber	Harkort and Co
.. 18	Water Witch	B. bark	136	Norrie	Nagasaki	..	General	Blain, Tate and Co
.. 18	Maryland	A. bark	187	Godfrey	Hankow	Dec 26	do	Frazar and Co
.. 18	Ru-neseth	B. brig	256	Tribbey	Pichun			A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 18	Carthage	A. str.	300	Bolton	Hong Kong & Ports	Jan 13		Gardine, Matheson & Co
.. 19	Garland	A schr	123	Preston	Ningpo	.. 16	Sundries	Frazer and Co
.. 19	Emma	B. sc. lug		Heeslop	Swatow	Dec 23	General	Wm. Pustan and Co
.. 19	Shandon	B. str.	114	Wighton	Ningpo	Jan 18		Moses and Co
.. 19	Hongkong [H M str.			do Montpezat				
.. 20	Timandra	A. schr	173	Turner	do	.. 18	Sundries	Frazar and Co
.. 20	Elizabeth	B. schr	149	Worrie	do		do	Master
.. 20	Surprise	A. str.	193	Pendleton	Hankow	.. 16	General	Russell and Co
.. 20	Crimea	B. ship	478	Tucker	Nagasaki		do	Dent and Co
.. 21	Dom Pedro II.	Du. bk	253	Krayenel	Ningpo		do	T. Kroes and Co
.. 21	Sir Charles Forbes	B. str	131	Mooney	Wahu	.. 17		Dent and Co
.. 21	Dom Pedro II.	A. bark	258	Lewis	Nagasaki	.. 14	do	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 21	Centaur [H M str.			Montgomerie	P'hamm'n'saki	.. 18		
.. 21	Zingari	Chi. str		McKenzie	Ningpo	.. 20		Rothwell, Love and Co
.. 21	Jeanne & Joseph	Fr. bg	145	Croutre	do	.. 17	do	T. Kroes and Co

DEPARTURES.—*From Wusung.*

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Jan 17	Willamette	A. str	413	Petkins	H'kow & Ports	Sundries, &c.	Russell and Co
.. 17	Fenella	A. str	179	Shaw	Hongkong	do	Barnes Dallas
.. 17	Shantung	B. str	361	Armstrong	H'kow & Ports	do	Augustine Heard and Co
..	Rauma	Nor. bg	234	Moller	Ningpo	Ballast	Wm. Pustan and Co
.. 18	Maria	Chi. str		Gesler	Nagasaki	do	Master
.. 19	Leonidas	Hn. bk	181	Gade	Foochow	Tea, &c.	Bunjeet, Hubener and Co
.. 20	Phantom	A. ship	1100	Sargent	Hongkong	Ballast	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 20	Heloise	Fr. bk	287	Labalte	Nagasaki	do	Vaucher, Frères
.. 21	Albia	Hn. bk	280	Niemeyer	New York	Tea, &c.	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 21	Kate Hastings	A. bark	448	Kingsman	Amoy	Sun., &c.	Master
.. 21	Templeman	A. bark	314	Spencer	Nagasaki	do	Reimore, Cryder and Co
.. 21	Sea Witch	B. bark	373	Hughes	Hongkong	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
	Pigeon	B. lug.	70	Murray	Hankow	Ningpo	Johnson and Co
	Shandon	B. str.	114	Wighton	Ningpo	Opium	Moses and Co

EXPORT of SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *the* CONTINENT *of* EUROPE, *and* INDIA, *direct, and* COASTWISE,—*from 1st July, 1861, to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Raw: China	Raw: Japan	Thrown	Total bales	Coarse	Waste	Cocoons
July 3	Ly-ee-moon, str.	369	Hongkong	101			101			
.. 4	Anof, str.	476	do	1,012		188	1,200			
.. 12	Carthage, str.	300	do	12			12			
.. 12	Chrysolite,	471	London	11			11			
.. 13	Sharpshooter,	481	do	241	119	31	391	13		
.. 18	Challenger,	698	do	338	113		451			84
.. 19	Aden, str.	307	Hongkong	1,282	75		1,357			
Aug. 1	Jubilee,	764	London	143	62		205		14	
.. 4	Aden, str.	307	Hongkong	3,129	64	66	3,259			
.. 8	Egeon,	307	London	385			385			
.. 18	Emeu, str.	1312	Hongkong	2,501	481	147	3,009			
.. 20	Polander	887	London	722	8		730			22
.. 22	Charlotte Ann,	435	do	535			535		12	76
.. 24	Wynaud,	521	do	404	124	48	476			
.. 25	Yang-tsze, str.	700	Hongkong	6			6			
Sept. 3	Ly-ee-moon, str.	369	do							
W.. 3	Carthage, str.	300	do	20		10	30			
.. 4	Aden, str.	307	do	2,623	25	53	2,726			
.. 13	Assyrian,	535	London	826			826			
.. 14	Tomato,	140	Manila	49			49			
.. 16	Pegasus,	233	do	164		10	174			
.. 22	Aden, str.	307	Hongkong	1,845	32	89	1,966			
.. 25	Ballarat,	713	Manila	1,487		10	1,497			
.. 30	Queen of the Ocean,	670	London	395			395			
Oct 1	Raleigh,	307	do	300	20		320			
.. 6	Adis, str.	481	Hongkong	1,246	160	35	1,441			
.. 17	Carthage, str.	300	do	1		2	3			
.. 19	Ly-ee-moon, str.	369	do	40		3	43			
.. 23	Gal'ard,	637	London	441			180		19	
.. 23	Salem,	732	do	819			819		30	
.. 25	Aden, str.	307	Hongkong	1,635	451	22	2,111			
.. 29	Spirit of the Deep,	619	London	138	108	35	238			
.. 30	Kate Carnie,	519	do	1945	14	27	1985		49	
Nov 5	Orizaba,	395	do	343			633			
.. 8	Cadiz,	481	Hongkong	2,332	132	73	2,437			
.. 9	Watonga,	540	London	407			407	14		
.. 10	Cyclone,	591	do	698	77	33	797			
.. 12	Capitolian,	833	Foochow	16			16			
.. 21	Anglo-Saxon,	693	London	470		42	512			
.. 23	Nuevo Constante,	203	Manila	25			25			
.. 24	Aden,	307	Hongkong	1,907	210	55	2,173			
.. 25	Queen Bee,	736	London	415			415		18	
.. 25	Hydo,	299	do	1,163	36		1,199	7		
.. 28	Nuevo Lepanto,	205	Manila	24			24			
.. 29	Candace,	333	Hongkong	17			17			
Dec. 4	Sandowne,	715	London	808			808			
.. 5	Velox,	378	do	357			357			
.. 5	Volunteer,	418	Puchun	30			30			
.. 8	Aden, str.	307	Hongkong	3,037	131	25	2,213			
.. 8	Joseph Peabody,	1198	do	2			2			
.. 11	Pierry Cross, str.	443	do	3			3			
.. 19	Cowasjee,	601	London	1,031	31		1,062		80	
.. 20	Anglo-Indian,	440	do	355			355			
.. 22	Avonvale,	301	do	398			398	7		
.. 25	Pekin, str.	739	Hongkong	2,242	338	52	2,582			
Jan 1	Cartaret,	554	London	383			383		19	
.. 1	Malahat,	332	do	669	12		681			
.. 3	Mary Russell Mitford,	319	do	320			320			
.. 8	Pedir, str.	481	Hongkong	1,644	379	53	1,976			
.. 13	Greta,	716	do	5			5			
.. 13	Indus,	617	London	319	57		376		19	
.. 14	Cinderella,	377	do	420			420			
.. 14	Henry Miller,	433	do	749	3		792	11		
..	B. Buckwitz,	327	do	160	40		200			

EXPORT of TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN *(direct),—from 1st July, 1861.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Oolong	Flowery Pekoe	Sorts including Japan Tea	Total Black lbs	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Imperial	Gunpowder	Sorts including Japan Tea	Total Green lbs	Grand Total lbs
July 12	Chrysolite,	471	London,	564,135				49,067	564,135	8,193	273		552	225	3,016		12,459	576,594
.. 18	Sharpshooter,	481	London,	326,265				51,469	377,432	43,652	7,897	8,477	2,916	5,132	11,099		79,173	456,605
.. 18	Challenger,	698	London,	481,044			17,656	36,667	535,367	54,911	26,729		6,343	8,429	27,769		124,181	659,548
Aug. 2	Jubilee,	764	London,	422,437				60,643	483,180	121,792	44,037		21,952	17,187	109,713		313,213	796,393
.. 8	Egeon,	307	London,	261,306					261,306	16,412	7,223		2,691	975	1,716		28,018	289,324
.. 14	Polander,	887	London,	651,935		19,711	8,465	1,947	682,218	122,544	25,728		13,820	4,928	29,943		206,973	889,191
.. 22	Charlotte Ann,	435	London,	175,905			24,001	29,617	205,522	31,143	876		4,264	4,297	48,640		87,420	292,942
.. 24	Wynaud,	521	London,	300,615			48,645		349,260	76,580	27,761		765	3,227	77,451		185,784	535,044
Sept. 13	Assyrian,	535	London,	266,285		24,001	36,069	13,009	341,320	102,931	6,977	40,573	17,992	20,642	78,975		273,093	614,413
.. 25	Ballarat,	713	Manila,	258,833			31,446		290,279	19,336			3,231		3,309		25,876	316,155
.. 28	Ballarat,	712	London,	552,300			2,924		555,223	48,892	7,755		3,463	6,972	78,438		145,520	700,743
.. 28	Mary Ann Dundas,	341	London,	357,179					357,179									357,179
.. 30	Queen of the Ocean,	670	London,	640,040		9,356			642,395	29,802	1,184		2,021	7,241	59,778		100,022	742,417
Oct. 2	Raleigh,	307	London,	456,604		56,510	8,053	16,091	537,258	27,437	13,626		1,387	2,387	17,802		62,698	599,956
.. 17	Wellington	637	Liverpool,	331,097					331,097	56,355	2,751		2,260	7,671	71,196		140,233	471,330
.. 23	Mallard,	637	London,	523,883			40,499	2,134	581,866	64,540	4,280		4,518	16,731	57,276		147,165	729,031
.. 23	Salem,	732	London,	468,279			22,140	26,081	516,490	82,805	50,522		1,133	54,359	109,012		297,831	814,321
.. 29	Spirit of the Deep,	619	London,	425,424			22,140	26,081	482,645	75,597	3,480		2,237	22,661	96,344		198,319	680,964
.. 30	Kate Carnie,	519	London,	249,439	29,749				279,188	32,084	20,760		2,257	1,150	109,801		165,213	444,401
Nov. 7	Dryaus,	398	London,	303,158			23,353		326,511	16,564	5,843		3,059	6,392	4,899		36,767	363,278
.. 9	Wagoola,	519	London,	567,461				7,787	575,248	7,000	7,795				4,296		19,027	594,275
.. 10	Cyclone,	591	London,	558,012			22,552	15,067	595,631	29,160	780		1,520	14,579	26,766		72,805	668,436
.. 21	Anglo-Saxon,	693	London,	713,635					713,635	45,333	1,701		2,040	7,219	44,651		100,944	814,579
.. 23	Queen Bee,	736	London,	527,876					527,876	17,516	35,239	384	4,975	19,861	120,661		198,636	726,512
.. 25	Hydo,	299	London,	150,949					150,949	21,077	17,083			3,180	24,040		65,380	216,329
.. 26	The Cedars,	336	Liverpool,	340,728			520	16,449	357,698	8,483	37,752		1,161		17,426		64,822	422,520
Dec. 3	Lanadowne,	715	London,	352,967			65,729		397,796	17,291	5,902			3,164	46,271	34,387	107,015	504,811
.. 3	Velox,	378	London,	534,576					534,576	56,064	14,727	1,937	4,027	8,393	13,823		98,971	633,547
.. 19	Circelia,	401	London,	189,160				22,033	211,493	33,237	6,424			7,991	31,653		79,305	290,798
.. 22	Anglo Indian,	440	London,	335,317					335,317	77,027	20,650		3,976	19,168	60,892		182,311	517,628
.. 22	Avonvale,	301	London,	203,173			4,020	17,880	225,073	28,064	2,637	10,021	1,274	3,837	38,085		89,918	314,991
Jan. 1	Tartar,	554	London,	508,823					508,823	4,387	1,705			2,011	26,832	12,117	47,052	555,875
.. 1	Malahat,	332	London,	229,267					229,267	11,024				4,400	36,400	16,047	68,067	297,334
..	Mary Russell Mitford,	319	Lond'n	347,191			8,081		350,272	82,201	33,902		8,707	10,597	45,948	3,351	186,706	536,978
.. 13	Indus,	617	London,	641,132			7,358		651,490	6,972	9,179				17,979		34,130	685,620
.. 14	Cinderella,	377	London,						1,099,706								245,977	1,345,683
.. 14	Henry Miller,	433	London,	220,478			17,200		237,678	68,627	13,460		5,768	15,469	95,669		198,993	436,671
	Burgermeister Duckwitz,	327	London,															

EXPORT of TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,—*from 1st July, 1861.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Oolong	Flowery Pekoe	Sorts including Japan Tea	Total Black lbs	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Imperial	Gunpowder	Sorts including Japan Tea	Total Green lbs	Grand Total lbs
Aug. 9	Union,	1012	New York,							920,248			73,253	53,809	58,396	127,589	121,199	758,789	758,789
Sept. 28	Leichardt,	589	New York,			575	23,460		24,035	239,367	31,225	41,372	78,163	83,473	53,544		527,144	551,179
Nov. 16	Little Edith,	571	New York,			6,471			6,471	388,109	50,001	1,285	78,733	37,124	112,031		673,933	680,404
.. 17	Queen of May,	314	New York,			35,824			35,824	149,729	12,715	6,511	61,167	37,169	9,856		271,137	306,961
Jan. 21	Alida,	280	New York,															
	Carondelet,	510	New York,							101,024	10,818		61,785	16,881	82,480		281,488	281,488

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrive	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination	Intended Despatch
Aden	Jan 16	B. str	507	Bernard	E. Warden, Agent P. & O. Co		
Aerolite	Dec 16	B. ship	911	Alleyne	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Agnitundi Thesen	Dec 14	Nor. bk	389	Lind	Wm. Pustan and Co	Swatow	
Aides	Jan 12	A. schr	430	Spencer	Howard and Co		
Armistice	Jan 16	B. bark	338	R. Richardson	A. R. Tilby and Co	Nagasaki	Early
B. F. van Dambeneg	Jan 20	Du. bk	285	Kruymel	T. Kroes and Co		
Berwick Wells	Dec 26	B. ship	621	Findlay	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Bo-Peep	Dec 26	B. str.	73	Millett	Dupert and Co		
British Empire	Nov 26	B. ship	2679	McDonald	Gilman and Co	London	Early
B. Duckwits	Dec 12	Bne. bk	327	Miesegades	Hogg Brothers	London	Early
Burman	Jan 5	B. bark	319	Robertson	W. R Adamson and Co	Puchau	Imdt.
Cambaie	Jan 13	B. ship	499	Olike	Gilman and Co	London	Early
Carnatike	Dec 8	B. ship	516	Milburn	Oryphant and Co	New York	2d 11ne
Carthage	Jan 18	B. str.	300	Bolton	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Hokong & Ports	23d inst
Chin-chin	Jan 2	B. lug.	70	Edwards	Frazar and Co	Hankow	Early
Chusan	Jan 1	B. str.	329	Buncombe	Barnes Dallas		
Cricket	Nov 7	A. str.	81	Dallis	Dent and Co		
Crimea	Jan 20	B. ship	478	Tucker	Augustine Heard and Co		
Dom Pedro II.	Jan 21	A. bark	258	Lewis	Dow and Co		
Dot	Jan 6	B. schr	70	Croft	Wm. Pustan and Co		
Duck	Jan 1	B. schr	143	Sives	Wm. Pustan and Co		
Eclipse	Jan 18	A. schr	306	Cammon	Howard and Co	Nagasaki	old 11ne
Egeria	Dec 10	A. ship	644	Howland	Russell and Co	Puchau	Early
Elizabeth	Jan 20	B. schr	146	Wright	Master		
Eliza Mary	Jan 12	B. schr	126	Fine	Blain, Tate and Co		
Emma	Jan 14	Du. bk	266	Arentzen	Harkort and Co	Puchau	31st inst
Emma	Jan 13	B. schr	100	West	Master		
Emma	Jan 19	B. sc. lug	240	Haeslop	Wm. Pustan and Co		
Fairlight	Dec 14	B. ship	588	Kemball	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Imdt.
Fawn	Jan 12	B. brig	154	Allen	Barnes Dallas		
Fire Dart	Jan 18	A. str.	420	West	Augustine Heard and Co	H'kow & Ports	23d inst
Frieia Westphalia	July 2d	Han. bk	451	Janssen	Wm. Pustan and Co	Laid up	
Garland	Jan 19	A. schr	119	Preston	Frazar and Co	Hankow	24th inst
Hainan	Jan 5	Ha. sch	116	Schrader	Wm. Pustan and Co	Whampoa	
Harkaway	Jan 12	B bark	614	Johnson	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Hilda Charlotte	Jan 1	Swe. bg	212	Rundberg	Russell and Co		
Hongkong	Aug 21	B.	179	Gailhardt	Master		
Hound	Dec 17	A. ship	714	Nash	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Intrepido	July 19	Por. str	42	Hitzmeurir	F. Lourelro		
Jacob & Anna	Jan 2	Du. sch	292	Bevers	W. R. Adamson and Co	Kanagawa	Imdt.
James Paton	Jan 14	B ship	399	Allison	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Jeanne & Joseph	Jan 21	Fr. bg	145	Croutre	T. Kroes and Co		
Jeddo	Jan 3	B. str.	430	Burkett	Turner and Co		
Junapore	Dec 9	B. ship	459	Klog	Dent and Co	Swatow	old 20th
Julia	Dec 17	B. ship	372	Morris	A. R. Tilby and Co	Laid up	
Juliane	Oct	Bne. bk	231	Rosemeyer	Siemssen and Co		
L'Aigle	Apr 15	Fr. lug	65	Mathony	Captain		
Magi	Jan 16	A. bark	675	Chever	Augustine Heard and Co	Nagasaki	24th inst
Marmora	Dec 21	B bark	163	Lyell	Russell and Co		
Mary Ellen	Dec 31	Haw. bg	210	Bennett	H. Fogg and Co		
Mary Lee	Sept 22	B. bark	465	Cro-by	Dent and Co		
May Queen	Jan 12	A. schr	143	Willis	Frazar and Co	Ningpo	25th inst
Maryland	Jan 18	A. bark	187	Godfrey	Frazar and Co		
Moneka	Jan 7	A. bark	462	Mayo	Frazar and Co		
Paou Shun	Dec 31	Chi. str					
Persévérant	Jan 16	Fr. bg	214	Doucet	Vaucher, Frères		
Resolute	Dec 9	B. ship	650	Mctillvery	Gilman and Co		
Rose Hulk	Aug 12	B. ship	473		Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Rose	Apr 12	B. lug.	65	Dobbyne	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Rove	Jan 13	hl. str	125	Halfpike	Master		
R-seneath	Jan 18	B. brig	256	Tribbey	A. R. Tilby and Co		
Salamander	Jan 2	Prus sch.	208	Seerensen	Wm. Pustan and Co		
Santa Cruz	Jan 4	A. str	303	Bunyon	Howard and Co		
Sarah Lucy	Dec 8	B bark	450	Wilson	A. R Tilby and Co	Swatow	Early
Sir Charles Forbes	Jan 21	B. str.	132	Mooney	Dent and Co		
Spray	Jan 15	B schr		Friend	Wm. Pustan and Co		
St. Anne	Apr 13	Fr. lug	40	Jouik			
Stade	Dec 27	Han b	187	Helper	Siemssen and Co		
Sumatra	Dec 19	s. ship		Kinnavan	Augustine Heard and Co	Hongkong	Early
Surprise	Jan 20	A. str	193	Pendleton	Russell and Co	H'kow & Ports	23th inst
Ta Yung	Jan 6	B. str.	173	Lynch	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Timandra	Jan 20	A. schr	173	Turner	Frazar and Co		
Water Witch	Jan 18	B. bark	236	Norrie	Blain, Tate and Co		
Wandering Wave	Nov 10	A. schr	151	Ward	Frazar and Co	Hongkong	old 22ind
Wavelet	Jan 3	s. bark	299	Gates	Frazar and Co		
Yangtsze	Jan 16	B. str	345	Hardie	Dent and Co	H'kow & Ports	old 31ind
Zingari	Jan 21	Chi. str		McKenzie	Rothwell, Love and Co		

77 *Merchant Vessels.*

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Acorn	H M Depôt-sh	..	..	..	Hockly	..
Bouncer (93)	H M gun-boat	3	..	40	Creasy	..
Centaur	H M dispt-boat	6	..	..	Montgomerie	540
Coromandel	H M steamer	4	..	40	Davidson	..
Fisher	H M gun-boat	3	..	40	Bosanquet	360
Impérieuse	H M gun-boat	51	..	250	Wilder, C.B.	360
Ringdove	H M st.-sloop	4	..	90	Craigie	360
Sterling (84)	H M gun-boat	3	..	..	Tender to Senior Officer	60
Snake	H M disp.-boat	4	..	70	Knevitt	160
Forte	H I M frigate	..	..	..	Butel / Flag-ship of Rear-Admi. / Protet	..
Hongkong	H I M steamer	..	..	..	de Montpezat	..
Loire	H I M transpt	..	..	..		..
Nyaisulek	H I R M G -boat	..	..	..	Geltzouhein	..
Streiok	H I R M steamer				Jelgerskjold	..

EXPORT of SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED-STATES. *From 1st July, 1861, to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Raw Silk pecule	Other Silk bales	Silk Piece Goods pieces
Aug. 9	Union,	1012	New York,	73:60	4:78	
Nov 16	Little Edith,	571	do		6:18	

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